MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. WEDNESDAY, 13th. April 1803. Number 914.

Madras Assembly.

THERE WILL BE

AN ASSEMBLY,

AT THE PANTHEON,

To-morrow Evening,

MARK ROWORTH,

MASTER OF THE CEREMONIES.

Pantheon, 13th. April 1803

MADEIRA WINE,

Shipped by Messrs.

NEWTON GORDON & MURDOCH,

EARLY IN 1802,

AND WARRANTED OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

TO BE HAD

At 180 *Pagodas per Pipe,*

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Messrs. HUNTER & HAY,

where may alſo be had,

W I N E S

OF QUALITY IN PROPORTION

TO THE PRICE,

At 150 Pagodas per Pipe,

120 per Ditto,

100 per Ditto.

Advertisement.

LOTTERY OF PICTURES.

. HAWKES,

BEGS to inform the GENTLEMEN of the Settlement, that he intends—

TO DISPOSE OF

A BEAUTIFUL

COLLECTION OF PRINTS,

AND OTHER ARTICLES,

BY LOTTERY,

AND

HAS THE HONOR TO SUBJOIN

THE FOLLOWING

S C H E M E,

1	Prize	at	- - -	150
3	Do.	at	40 - - -	120
4	Do.	at	30 - - -	120
12	Do.	at	21 - - -	252
17	Do.	at	15 - - -	255
15	Do.	at	10 - - -	150
13	Do.	at	6 - - -	78
1	Do.	First drawn Ticket,	-	50
1	Do.	Last ditto,	-	25
67	PRIZES,		Pags.	1,200
133	BLANKS,			
200	TICKETS,			

The articles may be ſeen at Mr. HAW-ES's on any day previous to the drawing the Lottery.

The PRICE of a TICKET is SIX GODAS.

Due NOTICE will be given when the AWING of the Lottery is to Com-nce.

Fort St. George, 28th. March 1803.

Navy Tavern,

AND

FEE HOUSE,

BY

TURNER,

TO Mr. J. S. SIERMAN,

nt COFFEE ROOM, on respecting Arrivals, Destinationof *Shipping* ertained.

d EUROP PAPERS

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 13th. Inſtant,

At 12 o'Clock,

FOR READY MONEY,

A CAPITAL Dark Brown HORSE, capable of carrying almoſt any weight, warranted ſound, remarkably good tempered, and free from all vice. He is an excellent CHARGER and well worth the attention of any Officer.

Alſo a young Bay HORSE, warranted ſound, has done but little work; has a great deal of Bone, and trots uncommonly faſt.

The BRIDLES and SADDLES will be diſpoſed of with the HORSES, or not, at the option of the Purchaſers.

So be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 13th. Inſtant.

At 11 o'Clock,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES.

TWO Salt Cellers,—One Tea Strainer and Cover, Table, Deſert, Tea, Milk and Marrow Spoons,—Tumbler Covers, Forks, &c. Ten Dozen of Silver Buttons, (Staff Uniform),—Ten Camp Baſkets,—One Camp Table,—A Camp Book Caſe,—A Caſe of Mathematical Inſtruments,—A Second Hand Gibſons Saddle and Bridle with Holſters. &c. Complete.

A Plated Double Reined, Bridle,—A Double Reined ditto with a Handſome Turkiſh Bitt &c.

A Number of Books, among which are Holy Bible with Plates,—Field of Mars. Un iverſal Military Dictionary,—Graces Military Regulations, Simſons Euclid,—Helſhams Lectures of Natural Philoſophy, Gladwins Perſian Moonſhee,—Johnſons Dictionary,—Ruſſell on Drills,—Regimental Compa nion, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock,

Two Marquees, four Private and two Neceſſary, two Baggage, and One Breakfaſt Tent,

Two Strong Serviceable CHARGERS,—One a Bay and the other a Cheſnut, with Military Saddles and Bridles: and Six Bullocks.

SALE POSTPONED.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th. April,

PRECISELY AT ELEVEN o'CLOCK,

For Ready Money Only,

ENGLISH CLARET, MADEIRA, HOCK, PORTWINE, in Bottles, Two ſmall Caſks of MADEIRA, &c.

Camp Furniture,—Field Officers,—Captains,—Subaltens,—Horſe,—Private, and Neceſſary TENTS,

COMPLETE CAMP TUMBRILS

THAT WILL HOLD

TWENTY ONE DOZEN EACH.

ALSO

SEVERAL HORSES,

FOUR YOUNG CAMELS,

WITH THEIR SADDLES AND BASKETS,

BULLOCKS and BANDIES,

&c. &c.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER ARTICLES,

THE PROPERTY OF

A GENTLEMAN

About to leave India.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN;

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM;

This day WEDNESDAY, the 13th. Inſtant,

At 10 o'Clock,

HUNTING SADDLES and BRIDLES complete,

Two Ladies *Gibſon's* Side SADDLES and BRIDLES complete,

A few Europe BANDY HARNESSES,

HOSIERY, conſiſting of Double and Single Cotton Night CAPS, —Cotton, Worſted and Silk GLOVES,—Whole & Half Cotton STOCKINGS,—Silk Do. —Ladies Long and Short Silk GLOVES, —Ladies and Gentlemen's LEATHER GLOVES,—SUSPENDERS,— Europe SNUFF, of different kinds,

A few Dozen of CAPILLAIRE ORGEAT, & RUM SHRUB,—CHERRY RATAFIA,—Elder and Tarragon VINEGAR,—Bells Engliſh CLARET, —Europe Bottled PORTER,—*Urquhart and Robertſons* CLARET, and *Stroughtons* BITTERS,

Five Caſks of White Wine VINEGAR;

A few Hundred Groce of WINE and BEER CORKS,—Coat, Hat, and Shoe Bruſhes

Fifty pair of Europe Military BOOTS,

A few pairs of Europe SHOES,

Sets of BILLIARD BALLS,

One new TRIANGLE, with 24 half hundred Weights,

A Handſome Mahogany BUREAU, & BOOK CASE, with SECRETARY.

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

A Card.

BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Public that they are now receiving

For Sale on Commission,

THE FOLLOWING

A R T I C L E S,

WHICH ARE IN HIGH ORDER,

LADIES Black Laced Cloaks,—Black and White Lace Veils,—Crape of Various Colours,—Velvet of Different Breadths, —Patent Laces,—Ribbands, &c.

A variety of Gold and Silver Flowers, Wreathes,—Silver Binding of Various Patterns,—Gold and Silver Cords,—Gold and Silver Taſſels for Ladies Dreſſes &c.

A Variety of handſome Gold and Silver Epaulets.

A General Aſſortment of Superfine Broad Cloths, and Caſſimeres,—Gentlemens Military and half Boots, and Shoes, —Ladies Shoes.

A General Aſſortment of Sadlery,—A few Gold and Silver Hunting and plain Watches,

They have likewiſe for Sale.

A General Aſſortment of BENGAL PIECE GOODS.

Real Patna Candles,—Salt Petre,—Bengal Sugar Candy, &c. &c.

Madras 13th. April 1803.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 16th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 12 o'Clock,

100 Bags of

B R I M S T O N E,

AND

30 *Casks of*

C L A R E T.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY;

AT THE HOUSE OF

C. B. DENT, Esq. Vipery,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 13th. Inſtant;

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

AND

TO CONTINUE EVERY DAY

UNTIL THE WHOLE ARE DISPOSED OF,

THE VALUABLE

FURNITURE,

P L A T E,

GLASS-WARE, CHINA-WARE, &c. &c.

THE PROPERTY

OF THE ABOVENAMED

G E N T L E M A N,

JOHN BRANSON will attend by 8 o'Clock in the Morning, to ſhew the Sundries, previous to the Sale.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 14th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

A LARGE AND VALUABLE CARGO OF

T I M B E R,

RECENTLY LANDED,

Consisting of

SHIMBEAMS, Pieces of Ditto, Double and Single SHEATHING Board, DUGGIES and BEAMS, from 45 to 57 Feet Long.

Conditions of Sale,

READY MONEY

OR

Approved Bills at Fifteen Days,

A perſon attends on the Eſplanade to Shew the TIMBER.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On SATURDAY next, the 16th. Inſtant,

At 11 o'Clock,

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN

DECEASED,

Consisting of

WEARING APPERAL,

A COMPASS,—A Capital Sectant *(new)* in a Mahogany Caſe,—A Mahogany Eſcruitor with Shaving Apparatus, A Silver mounted SWORD.—A Ditto DIRK,—A TELESCOPE, *by Gilbert and Co.* in a Mahogany Caſe,—A Box of MEDICINES,—A pair of Braſs Barelled PISTOLS, *by Pratt*,—A Silver Pocket CHRONOMETER *by Arnold.*

A Metal Vertical WATCH, JEWELLED, A Metal Vertical HUNTING WATCH.

The Eaſt India Pilot with a Directory.

A FOWLING PIECE,

A Handſome PALANKEEN,

AND

SUNDRY OTHER ARTICLES.

BRANSON, JONES & REDDY,

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

FROM

B E N G A I

FOR READY MONEY ONLY,

A FRESH ſupply of PLAIN & Flowered MUSLINS,—DORE —CHARCONNAHS,—POCKE NECK HANDKERCHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

In answer to the question of your Correspondent A. B. relative to the RIGHT a player at WHIST may possess of CALLING his adversaries cards—if he only SEE them without their being SEPARATED—I would, with deference, submit the following observations:

The intention of that rule laid down by Hoyle, viz. "If cards be SEPARATED and seen, the opposite party has a right to call them," is unquestionably to prevent either of the four players from affording any unfair advantage to their partner, by disclosing a particular card.

Now the mere act of *separating* a card may, or may not, be productive of any consequence, as such card may fall with its face downwards, and of course cannot be seen, so as to incur the penalty of being called.

On the other hand, a player may, by stratagem, contrive to exhibit any, or all, of his cards to his partner without separating them, and thereby violate the principle of fairness of playing. It appears to me, therefore, that if a player's cards be so held, as that either of the opposite parties see them without making an improper attempt for that purpose, such party—HAS A RIGHT TO CALL THEM.

N. O.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 13th. April, 1803.

THE Hon. Company's extra ship SKELTON CASTLE, Captain Pitman, sailed for England, on Monday last. PASSENGERS,—Major and Mrs. Bailie,—Captains Hammond and Sinclair of the Artillery, and Mr. Goodson Vines, of the Civil service.

On Monday arrived the Danish ship WHITE EAGLE, Capt. Hans Hellison, last from Tranquebar. She sailed from Copenhagen in September last, and touched at the Cape, which she left on the 13th. of January.

CAPTAIN HELLISON, reports, that the CASTLE EDEN remained at the Cape, at the time of his departure,—but that her original destination, for Madras, had not been altered, and that it was expected she would sail in the course of a few days. From her not having arrived at this date, we may however, conclude that her departure had been delayed, altho' her destination might remain unaltered.

A PACKET—Continues open at the Post Office, for the Transmission of Letters to England, by the BARING, now under Despatch.

Extract of a Letter from Rangoon, dated 18th. March 1803.

"There is a whole FLEET of Ships here, loading "TIMBER, for different places, and in consequence of "the great demand, that article is much risen in price. "The MARKET is glutted with Europe Goods, Country Goods, and indeed Goods of all sorts, and for all "which there is no demand."

Extract from another Letter of the same date.

"Every thing which respects the English Commerce "is going on without interuption, and without any additional Imposts,—but the great and uniform predilection in favor of the French, is yet manifested on all "occasions which offer: I could say more on this subject, but do not think it prudent."

COLUMBO,—25th. March 1803.

G. O. BY THE GOVERNOR,

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint JAMES GORDON Esq. to act as Deputy Paymaster General of the Kings Troops, until the pleasure of the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces is known.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. CARMICHAEL GIBSON is appointed Master Attendant at Columbo.

Mr. GEORGE LAUGHTON Master Attendant at Point de Galle, till His Majesty's Pleasure is known.

CEYLON INTELLIGENCE.

No Official Intelligence has lately been received from the Army, but we hear by private letters, that an *Expedition* had been undertaken under the command of Colonel BAILLIE, and Lieutenant Col. LOGAN to take possession of the Palace of Hambaramkette which compleatly *succeeded*, although the Troops met with considerable opposition. We are sorry to hear that Lieut. FREDERIC HANKEY, of the 61st. Regiment, Brigade Major of the King's Troops, and Lieut. EDWARD GRAHAM, of the Bengal Artillery, have been severely wounded upon this occasion.

Intelligence has been received that the Dessave of the four Corles Leuke Ralehami, had entered the British Territory, with a tumultuary force of several thousand men, and had established himself at the Village of Attagalla, where he was endeavouring to seduce the subjects of this Government from their Allegiance: ALEXANDER WOOD Esq. Agent of the Revenue and Commerce for the District of Columbo, marched against him, with a Serjeant and twelve men of the 65th. Regiment, twenty four free Malays & about a hundred Armed Lascoryns and Moormen. Mr. WOOD was joined upon the road by most of the Headmen of the District and a num- of Inhabitants. As soon as the Dessave heard of their approach his party dispersed and all fled in confusion, leaving behind them two Singaleze Guns, and a Bronze Image of Boudhou, which -e hear is to be presented by Government to Temple of Kalanie. We have since been -ed that the Dessave continued his flight -nd Rowenelly, several miles within the -ndian Limits.

GENERAL LAKE's ARMY.

Extract of General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Secunara, dated 4th March, 1803

"His Excellency the Commander in Chief feels it his duty to express the high satisfaction he has derived from the activity, zeal, and ability, which have been manifested by the Honorable Major General St. John, and by the Commanding Officers of the different Corps, and the Heads of Departments of the Army, during the SIEGES of Sasney and Bydy Gur. His Excellency has been no less gratified in witnessing the zealous exertions and spirited behaviour of the other Officers of the Army upon every occasion, and the steadiness and gallantry which have been displayed by the Troops, as well as the exemplary cheerfulness and patience which they have shewn under great labour and fatigue, and uncommon severity of weather, merits his fullest approbation."

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

MR. CHARLES MAIDMAN, to be Assistant under the Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

BENGAL CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. WILLIAM PARKER, Judge of the Dewany Adawlut, and Magistrate of the Zillah of Momensing.

Mr. GEORGE WEBB, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, Collector of Dinagepore.

Fort St. George, 29th. March, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT:

MAJOR KEITH YOUNG, having obtained permission to proceed to Europe on leave of absence, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint CAPTAIN JOHN CAMPBELL, of His Majesty's 51st. Regiment, to act during the absence of Major Young, as Deputy Paymaster General of His Majesty's Troops.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct that CAPTAIN J. L. WINSLOW, of His Majesty's 77th. Regiment, shall be considered in charge of the King's Pay Office from the 25th Instant, until the return of Capt. Campbell from field Service.

On Thursday last arrived the Ship LUCY MARIA, Captain Dawes, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Capt. Lambert of the Royal Navy, Mr. Cooke of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Mr. Stalkart, Lieut. Powell and Lieut. Lyal of the Bombay Marine.

On Wednesday last arrived the St. George, Capt. John Urquhart, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—W. O. Shakespear, Esq. J. H. Harington, Esq. Mr. J. Stewart and Mr. John Urquhart.

Captain and Mrs. Lambert, arrived from Calcutta on the Jessy, Capt. Kemp.

CALCUTTA,—28th. March 1803.

On Wednesday arrived the brig Phœnix, Captain W. Holland, from Penang the 4th. March.—*Passengers*, Lieut. Colonel T. Polhill, and Mr. Hawkins, ship-builder.

On Thursday the extra ship Herculean, Capt. Butler, arrived from Bombay.

Passengers:—Mr. C Shoebrick, Lieutenant T. S. Cantelo, and Mr. Lherondell, midshipman, late of the Fury Gun-vessel.

On Tuesday morning arrived the ship Clyde, Capt. George Mc Call, from England.

It is reported that the ship Cartier, Captain John Aikin, had been manned and armed at Bencoolen, and would be stationed to keep a good look out after *Americans*, who trade there in contravention of the Treaty, which only permits a direct trade out and back.

Owing to the strong Southerly gales which prevailed in the roads, H. M. sloop *Albatross* has been compelled to return to Diamond Harbour, with the loss of all her Anchors, except the Sheet. The weather has been exceedingly boisterous in the *roads*.

The conjunction of the spring Tides, with the time of the Equinox, has occasioned them to be unusually violent for some days, and many Vessels have in consequence broken from their Moorings, which has occasioned some damage amongst the shipping in the *river*, but none of a very material nature.

On Thursday last, was launched from the premises of Messrs. Hamilton and Aberdein, at Tittaghur, a very beautiful ship of about 450 tons burthen: She was named the *Frederick*.

Extract of a letter from Penang, dated the 3d. March, 1803

"There is, in the garden of Mr. George Caunter, a NUTMEG TREE, in full bearing, the FRUIT of which is said to be as fine, as it is possible to be any where."

Feb. 16th.—Arrived the brig Helen, Captain Hall, from Bengal.—22d. Brig Phœnix, Captain Hay, from Bengal,—28th. Ship Kadree, Captain Fryar, from Bengal.—Honorable Company's Brig Antelope, from Bombay, with eleven Convicts.

CALCUTTA,—29th. March.

On Wednesday arrived in the river, the Brig Chance, Captain Prosser, from the *Isle of France*. whence she sailed the 7th. ult.

Passengers—Doctor Pierre Brusset, and Mr. N. Wekede.

The ANNA, Captain Thomas Scott, after having undergone a though repair, had sailed from thence the 29th. January, for England.

The ship Vigilant dropped down the river on Sunday, bound to Prince of Wales's Island, —SIR GEORGE and LADY LEITH, proceed on her, to that settlement.

We are concerned to state the loss of the Brig Sandlee, belonging to this port, commanded by a native, on the Mizen Sand, in the night of the 23d. instant.

The Pilot and nine of the crew made a small raft, by which they were providentially saved, after drifting up as far as Diamond Harbour. The Nacoda with the remainder of the crew being, eight in number, unfortunately perished with the vessel.

RUSSIA & PERSIA.

A letter from Goadel states, that an engagement had taken place between a strong corps of RUSSIAN TROOPS, and a body of about 700 men, the remains of the army of the Sultan, Shah Fahkeer. It took place on the Desart, and was obstinately contested for some hours, when 400 of the insurgents having fallen, the rest fled into a forest on the north-west, whither the victors did not pursue them; they, however, *set the forest on fire* and surrounded it in such a manner as to prevent the escape of any one from it. The fire, from the resinous properties of the timber, burnt with the greatest fury, and was penetrating towards the centre of the forest when the accounts came from that quarter.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th. Instant, the Lady of WILLIAM ABBOTT, Esq. of a Son.

At Jaffnapatam, the Lady of the Honorable GEORGE TURNOUR, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Capt. JAMES CEVILLE, of the 4th. Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Pulicat, J. J. HASZ, Esq. formerly Secretary to the Dutch Council at that place.

At Calcutta, CAPTAIN JOHN PALMER, late Commander of the ship Experiment.

Lately in Bengal, MAJOR NAIRN and LIEUT. POLLOCK, of the Native Cavalry.

In Calcutta, JAMES MACKEY Esq. Assessor of Houses.

At Calcutta, Captain J. R. EXSHAW, of the Bengal Artillery.

Lately, on the West Coast of Sumatra, Mr. PIERCE, a Civil Servant, on the Bencoolen Establishment.

EUROPE DEATH.

At his seat at Dalquin, in the County of Galway, Ireland, at a very advanced age, the Right Hon. John Birmingham, LORD BARON ATHENRY, premier Baron of Ireland. He is succeeded in title and estate by his Nephew, John Birmingham, Esq now in Gibraltar.

ARRIVALS.

April, 5th.—Ship Commerce, Captain Charles Eaton from Pegue.—Brig Sally, Capt. D. Parker, from Point de Galle.—Ship St. George, Capt. John Urquhart, from Calcutta.—6th. Snow Endeavour, Capt. Davidson from Coringa.—7th. Ship Lucy Maria, Capt. W. Dawes, from Bombay.—8th. Ship Jessy, Capt. Kemp from Calcutta.—9th. Ship Solamaurey, from Surat.—11th. Danish Ship White Eagle, Capt. Hellison, Copenhagen.

POINT DE GALLE.—Arrived, March 24th. Ship Cumbrian, Capt Alexander Gordon, from Bombay, bound to England.

DEPARTURES.

April, 6th.—Brig Hope, Captain Newbigging, for Amboyna.—8th. Snow Jibb Ruttan, Capt Signy, for Coringa.—9th. Ship St. George, Capt Urquhart, for Bombay.—H. C. Ship Skelton Castle, Capt Pitman, for England.—12th. Ship Peggy, Capt. Chauvet, for Calcutta.—do. Lucy Maria, Capt. Dawes, do.—do. Brig Echo, Capt. Simpson, for Bombay.

COLUMBO RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Gold Mohur, Bengal.	22	0
Star Pagoda.	5	0
Porto novo Pagoda.	4	0
Spanish Dollar.	2	36
Sicca Rupee.	1	24
Arcot ditto.	1	18

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having directed that the northern *Esplanade* of Fort St. George, shall be cleared for the purpose of constructing a terraced road from the Sea Gate to the Custom House, and for effecting other requisite improvements in the communications leading to the Black-town. Notice is hereby given that all individuals, as well as all public Officers and departments possessing sheds, temporary buildings, timber, anchors, or any other property within the limits of the Esplanade, are required to remove them forthwith; so that the whole may be completely cleared on or before the 31st. Instant. [*Gov. Gaz.*

LONDON,—26th. October.

An Admiralty Messenger this day returned to town with SIR SIDNEY SMITH, for whom he had been sent express: Sir Sidney had a long audience of the Lords of the Admiralty, and at 4 o'Clock a private conference with Earl St. Vincent: immediately after which he set off for Sheerness, in a post Chaise and four.

No *Press-warrants* have yet been issued—Seamen are offering as *Volunteers*, at all the Sea Ports, in great numbers.

Ten Large Ships, among which are four old Indiamen, have been taken up by Government within the last week;—it has been said, but how truly, we will not warrant, that they are intended as transports, to carry out troops to *Egypt* and Malta.

The *Royal Artillery*, is every day receiving Recruits:—they are the finest young men we ever beheld, and 'tis said must be of unblemished character, or they are refused. We look on this Corps, as the most select in Europe.

The rumours of *War* seem to have inspired the *City* with more than usual spirit,—Speculations, Projects, are every where on foot. Nothing languishes, but the poor THREE PER CENTS. "'*Tis a pity*," ALDERMAN CURTIS says, that some plan is not fallen upon to— "*tip them an alert*"—.

There has been some talk within the last two days, of SIR THOMAS TOUBRIDGE's being destined for a *bread Pendant*, and a distant service: LORD NELSON it was also said, would fill his place at the Admiralty board.

A number of our largest and fastest-sailing Frigates, are Commissioned,—it is said they will be formed into *four Squadrons* or *Divisions*, under the Command of Sirs, E. Pelew—R. Strachan—H. Trollope, and Edmund Nagle.

None of the unfortunate *Emigrants* brought from *Jersey*, have yet been sent to France. We trust they will not be sent.

CAPTAIN D'AUVERGNE, Prince of Bouillio has returned to Jersey, His broad Pendant h again been hoisted on the Aid, armed Ship. H imprisonment in the Temple at Paris, was mar ed with every possible severity.

BONAPARTE's present *Tour* involves much mystery, and of consequence excites much conjecture, not only in London, but in Paris also.

Mr. PITTS health, we have the pleasure to announce, is perfectly restored.

The two Battalions of the 52d foot, are, it is said, destined for the East Indies.

The Horse Artillery assembled at maidstone are said to be destined for Egypt.

LORD CAMELFORD has lately amused himself with *Horsewhipping* a JESUIT, at Antwerp. We beg to recommend, the *whole society* of Jesus, to a similar notice of his Lordship, whenever he may find exercise convenient. The *Abbe Barruel*, in particular, is eminently worthy of his Lordships most *animated* exertions.

The orders which had been given to th ficers of a regiment now stationed at *Malta* repair to Gibraltar, for the purpose of meet their regiment, have been rescinded; they w ordered to proceed for Malta direct.

The Field Officers are ordered to join the 35th. regiment at Malta.

Major Bridges is appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at *Ceylon*, and will shortly proceed to that destination.

The Detachment of Artillery, ordered Ceylon, does not embark till February.

The 52d. Regiment is on its march to C tham barracks. The 70th. Regiment is un orders for Dover and Deal.

The affairs of Switzerland have excited c siderable interest in the political world, not as involving the liberty of a gallant people, in manifesting the disposition of the French E cutive to enforce its despotism.

The Emperor of Germany still continues be highly dissatisfied with the movements of t Bavarian troops in Suabia. He has very late sent new remonstrances on the subject to Par

Some very important dispatches have b received by the Russian Minister at Ratisb from his Court, where the *change of Minist* will, it is hoped, have a favourable influence the political views of the Court of Austria whose interest is evidently consulted by Grea Britain.

Great interest has lately been taken to store the understanding between the Court Vienna and Petersburgh, to which the Em Alexander is said to be at present very inclined.

The Emperor of Germany has at last a ed the remonstrances of the States of Hun which were presented to him by his b the Archduke Palatine. The Diet of He was to be dissolved on or before the 15th

Another new *Austrian Frigate* is about launched from the Dock at *Venice*. It is to be commanded by a Captain and seven inferior Officers, and the crew will consist of four hundred men. It is his Majesty's intention to create an Austrian Marine as speedily as possible

Three regiments, we are told, are imm ately to be sent to reinforce the g…on of Malta—some supplies of provisions, stores, and clothing have recently been sent thither.

The Swedish merchants have had a gold medal, prepared as a compliment to Mr. GREY, for his defence of the rights of neutral nations, during the last Session of Parliament.

A large naval force belonging to the Continental powers, is collecting in the Mediterranean.

Three companies of *Artillery*, under the o ders of Captains Colebrooke, Rogers, and W sley, have orders to proceed from Portsmo and Woolwich to Chatham, were they are sho ly to embark for *Ceylon*.

India RICE, of which there is an imm quantity in the country, and but little co rative demand, holds its price, the best at per cwt.

An English Gentleman of the name of T has been *imprisoned at Paris* for having false Louis about him. He is denied all c munication with any of his servants, tho they have no doubt he is perfectly innocent, he is a man of some fortune. The horrid nat of his imprisonment excites great consternat among the English at Paris.

We are happy to hear, that the KING inte this year, to hunt with his *stag hounds*: a p that his strength is returned as well as his he

The numerous friends of the late Lord are about to be gratified by the publication Print from the celebrated Portrait, painte *Romney*, of this illustrious Nobleman.

The whole province of Bretagne is repres ted as being in a very disturbed state, no formerly from the efforts of the Royalist from the fermentation of the Revolutio ing out constantly in favour of against *Bonaparte*.—These Revo all they can to put the people the people is no longer a po motions are severely punished.

The arrears of the Civil Li gun to be paid off.

Madame *Otto*, with her d *St. John*, her father, are no th y pass a few days, previ ki g for France.

BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte, amidst all his efforts to excite popularity, cannot so far conquer his natural and habitual *moroseness*, as to adopt courtesy, that most powerful of all agencies in the hands of a superior.—It was said by a celebrated writer, that the *civility* of a Prince was equivalent to the *service* of an equal; and Alphonso of Naples, we are told, by an act of complaisance and courtesy, gained possession of Galesa, when it had successfully resisted his arms. But Bonaparte seems content to be respected; he knows not how to render himself beloved; vast as are his talents, he is suspicious, haughty, and saturnine, and appears more desirous to make the world his vassals than his friends.

Bonaparte may exclaim with Seneca,—"*There in nothing wanting to my fortune but bounds.*"—and he may moralise with Bonhours, who tells us, that things are never nearer to ruin than when they have attained the highest point of perfection.—*Quod procedere non potest, recedit.*

LONDON,—16th. October.

Gen. Leclerc is represented in some letters from Americans, in St. Domingo, to have violated towards them, all the principles of liberty and justice.—The instances which they mention establish the rigidity of the French General; but the innocence of of the objects of his severity is however, somewhat equivocal.

An article from the Hague states, that the Legislative Body is convoked for the 22d. inst. for the purpose of passing an *amnesty for all political crimes*. It is also rumoured that another cause or the meeting of this assembly is, a demand ade by the Portuguese Agent, to raise a loan 24,000 Millions in Holland, for the service is country.

Count de Bathui has lately conducted a flotil- of six vessels from Vienna to Presburg, and is proved the possibility of *Navigating the anube.*

So numerous are the English at Hamburgh, to have induced the establishment of an En- ish circulating library in that city.

The Caulkers employed by the several ship- ilders in the River, have discontinued work, the purpose of coercing an advance of wages: employers have resisted the demand, and obtained from the different Royal Dock- , the loan of a sufficient number of hands rry on the most urgent part of their busi- and in particular, 19 India ships for the ng season.

out 4000 cwt. of flour, and 7000 cwt. of were received from America during the eek. There were likewise about 5000 ers of wheat imported from Dantzic, and uarters from Ireland.

he week between the 2d. and 7th. of Oc- , 334 English passengers landed at Calais Dover, and only 87 French at Dover Calais. The course of exchange, there- , in the *raw material*, is in our favour.

he Duke of Athol landed at Greenock, n the Isle of Man, on the 6th. His Grace [illegible] upon his arrival, by the *Princess* .—The Princess is an *excise yacht.*

M. CON. cause in which a *medical* Gen- of Bath is plaintiff, and an Honorable Officer the defendant, was intended for efore Lord Ellenborough last week, but awn in consequence of the absence of a al witness. It is, however, to be brought rd in November.

e preservation of the commercial and po- liberties of *Hamburgh*, which has been confirmed by Syndic Doorman, who has ed thither from Paris, has occasioned the est joy in that city. Bonaparte, in his interview with the Syndic, is stated to behaved with uncommon haughtiness and udeness, terming Hamburgh—*a Nest of Ra-* and the members of its government, *piti-* hopkeepers, and pusillanimous freebooters.

most extraordinary affair has happened at hing place, near Kilkenny. Above 13 as who there went into the water, have heir reason, and shew *a wild insanity*, their staring in their heads. The gentlemen of faculty who have examined them, have or- d severe evercise as a remedy for their af- on. One way is, the placing them on very sy cars, and driving them smartly about. a very singular occurrence, and has astonish- he people in that part of the country.— rd Robert Spencer has returned from . A ten days stay seems to be quite suf- for the English in genral.

we have the most dextrous *female swim-* at Brighton, and Ramsgate, it is proposed pose Bonaparte's corps of swimmers on back, by forming a female *Buff Brigade*.

e Emperor of *Germany* is devoting much on to the equipment of a *marine*, and has ed he relative rank between his land ers. Their *unifom* is dark blue; sky e facings, sky blue waistcoats and es, boots, and laced hats.

ong gricultural Inventions of the day ne which not only separates the om the ff, but which is even able to e the va e part of the straw from that perfect worthless. "The latter," tors will still be good enough *cows* and *oxen* reject, may s.

FROM THE MORNING HERALD.

If it be an atonement for the various impositions already practised by myself and others, from which many individuals have been defrauded and ruined by purchases in the Public Funds, I now gladly let out part of the Secret Operations, known only to a few, by exposing to view some of the Newspaper Paragraphs, Rumours, and Devices, which will make their appearance during the ensuing Winter, and I fear will be played off with too much success on our alternately gloomy & sanguine countrymen.

Bear Account.	Bull Account.
War, war, war, & the causes.	Meeting of Parliament.
The Treaty between France and Russia.	The King's Speech,
Principles of Armed Neutrality revived.	"The Peace of Europe restored and the probability of its continuance. Every possible means will be used for lessening public burdens."
Prohibition of British Newspapers.	
A particular clause in the treaty of Amiens: the French are about breaking off; this known only to a few	Further reduction in the Navy and Army.
No Commercial Treaty with France.	Sale of Crown Lands.
Manufactures all declining.	Redemption of land tax.
Malta not surrendered, & difficulties about it.	Rumour of an additional one.
Disputes about French Factories in the East Indies.	Operation of the Sinking Fund.
Catholic Emancipation in Ireland and its consequenes.	A Commercial Treaty, with France.
Bank paying in money.	Arrival of an Ambassador from thence soon expected.
A new issue of Exchequer-Bills.	
A new Loan.	A great change in the Public Papers, in consequence of the loss sustained by suppression of their introduction into France.
Immense load of Omnium at Market.	Holders of Omnium about to raise by subscription a large sum of money, to be managed by three Trustees, to purchase up all the Stock which certain well-known Persons bring to Market.
Considerable Bets laid, that in the Winter Months, it will be at 15 per Cent. Discount, or as much as the Loyalty Loan.	
Stock Exchange Jobbers, &c great majority against Stocks rising.	
Great Scarcity of Money.	Loan for 1802; how it will stand in January 1803:
Our West India Merchants, unable to sell their produce at any rate, obliged to raise large sums to pay bills drawn upon them.	mil. 20 per ct. paid, and 10 per ct. on last payment 7½
Trinadad, good for nothing.	Omnium put in with more than two payments, and Omnium paid up - 2
Cape to be kept.	Exchequer Bills paid off, the money will find its way to the Stocks - 4
Bonapaite asks for Jersey, and Guernsey.	Purchases of Commissioners for Redemption of National Debt, up to January next, at least - 4
Land Tax, not to be redeemed.	Dividends due in July and in Oct. upwards of 11 millions; one-half invested in the Funds - 5½
	23
	The immense load of Stock remaining - - - 2
	Total - 25
	In this Calculation nothing said of the Redemption of the Land Tax.
Foreigners selling immense sums out of our Funds.	Half a Million only sold out by Foreigners since the Peace.
Bonaparte insists on the Bourbons being sent out of England. Men of War fitting out, Loan of 20 Millions.	There will be no Loan next year. The little money the Minister wants he will get by Exchequer Bills, which the Bank will take up
Mr. Pitt, very ill, Lord Grenville, & Mr. Windham gaining ground.	Mr. Pitt's return to Administration, the very idea of this must operate 10 per Cent with some of *us* who are *not Christians*; for he knows all our tricks, and can play them back on us with interest.

An Old Broker.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the guards,; but the orders to the effect were countermanded.

The Blenheim, of 74 guns, Capt Bover, will sail as soon as the wind permits, with *sealed orders*. Her destination is the Mediterranean, Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, will hoist his flag on board her.

The St. Fiorenzo frigate, and Racoon brig, have sailed, with *sealed orders*: the former supposed to be for the West Indies; and the latter for the coast of Guinea.

On Sunday his Majesty's ship Amphion, sailed for Lisbon, with Lord R. Fitzgerald, *Ambassador* to the Court of Portugal, and suite, on board also his Majesty's ship Ulysses, for the West Iadies, with the *Commissioners* for *Trinidad* on board.

The meeting of the *new Parliament*, is looked forward to with considerable anxiety.

The *Danish* East India Company are straining every nerve to regain the long lost commerce of India. Their agents are now in England, buying up every vessel that wears a tolerable semblance of being sea worthy. The *price* of Shipping has in consequence risen upwards of 25 per Cent.

Mr. Cobbett's Weekly Register has just republished the character given of *Bonaparte* by *Mr. Pitt* in his celebrated speech in February, 1800. Without giving any opinion upon the truth or falsehood of that character, we may observe, that if it be admitted that the greater the truth, the greater the libel, this may be one of the greatest libels ever written.

Mr. PITT's CELEBRATED SPEECH.

If Mr. Pitt's celebrated speech, in Feb. 1800, be not full of the grossest falsehoods Bonaparte is the most perfidious of mankind. If the crimes, and the treachery, with which he was then charged, ever had existence, let us now beware what evidence from France we admit of the guilt of men whom it may be wished to destroy, since they cannot be converted. ——If papers, or evidence could be fabricated to inculpate Royalists at Jersey, what would become of every Frenchman in this country, who has rendered himself obnoxious to the existing powers of France by a faithful adherence to the principles and partisans of the war? Is General Willot, who went with Lord Keith to raise the South of France; is he to be surrendered? If Pichegru took refuge in England, would he be given up because he rivalled the Chief Consul in the esteem of the French? Are the persons who set Sir Sidney Smith loose from the Temple *(there of whom are now in London)*, to stop Bonaparte's career at Acre; are they to submit to *Corsican* wrath, in revenge for defeat and mortification in *Syria?* Ministers would not wilfully be guilty of such treachery; but let them read Mr. Pitt's character of Bonaparte—that they may be cautioned against the arts which may be used to ensnare the objects of his vengeance. And how are they to judge? Are they to surrender on the simple demand of the French Government, or are they to institute an inquiry, which must of course assume the nature of a trial? If the former, every French Royalist must be surrendered to the guillotine; if the latter, how will the imperious Bonaparte brook being told, that the persons are innocent whom he accuses, and that his vengeance cannot be gratified? But Minister should not stand in dread of his wrath. He will not quarrel with England *till he is prepared*, and when prepared—he will not want pretexts.

Bonaparte has presented forty-three celebrated pictures to the City of Brussals. One of them, "*The flight in Egypt*," we may presume, he was very glad to get rid of.

The new Constitution appears to be already condemned in Paris. When it was read to the Senate, the astonishment was such that they could not believe it to be authentic: they examined the signatures, and being satisfied with respect to them, they remonstrated in private with *Portalis*, who is supposed to have drawn up this master-piece of Legislation. They told him it was impossible that such a thing could stand, and that it would infallibly bring the Government into contempt. *Portalis* answered, that they must receive it; and it was received. The Abbe Sieyes, *yawned* most scandalously while it was read; and this omen is considered more deceive with respect to it than ever a *sinister flight of Ravens* was among the Romans.

The English having learned from the letters of Bernardin de St. Pierre, that there is an easy communication through the sea, by corking up the dispatches in a bottle, intend to avail themselves of the discovery to introduce their Newspapers into France; so that the coasts of the channel will, in a short time, be covered with bottles of *Suns, Morning Posts*, and *Morning Chronicles!* addressed to the different ports of France, and committed to the waves. *The Times* alone is *too heavy* ever to reach its destination by this mode.—[*Journal du Commerce.*

On the 3d. of Sept. the banns of marriage between a *Mahometan*, and a *Protestant* woman were proclaimed at Petersburgh, in the German Calvinist Church. The Mahometan engaged in the contract to renounce *polygamy*, and to let all the female children of this marriage be *baptized.*

The last publication, in the *Moniteur*, of the Italian Constitution, states, that the system of taxation is regulated by Councils for every Department, the number of members to be regulated by the population. A commune of 50,000 persons sends eight members to the Council of Department, those above 20,000 send six, and so in proportion as the population diminishes. The ordinary and regular meetings of this assembly are to be held twice a year, on the first of April and the first of October; extraordinary meetings at the pleasure of the Government. The system of taxation is founded on three principles: first, the ordinary revenues of the department; secondly, the produce of fines and forfeitures; and thirdly, a capitation tax, and a proportional assessment on property. Thus the public expences (if we except the smallness of the number of persons, according to whose judgment they are levied, and their dependence on the government), are fixed on a tolerably fair system.

It is said General Lasnes *picked a quarrel* at Lisbon, that he might be sent out of the kingdom. He took the hint from Mrs. Barrington, who is said to have *picked* a Gentleman's *pocket* for the same purpose.

The Statue of the first *Prussian Monarch*, cast in 1697, has been presented to the City of Koningsberg, with the following inscription:

Frederick I. King of *Prussia*, born at Koningsberg and crowned there in 1701.—This Effigy of the Ancestor of their Monarch, the noble Nation of Prussia dedicate, as an everlasting Memorial of mutual love and fidelity to *Frederick William* III.

By the letters from Paris yesterday, we find Mr. Fox dined with *Talleyrand* a few days ago. We wish he had been able to find *better company*.

PARIS,—10th. October.

Bonaparte's Government are busy in finish. the institutions which they persist calling *organic* regulations.

They have some notion of having recourse to M. *de Sieyes*: he had retired from the Court about two years since in consequence of a number of disagreements, and particularly of an observation with respect to him which the First Consul made use of to Carnot.—"I thought Sieyes *a thinker* (said Bonaparte), but I perceive he is only *a day-book*." It was necessary to bring back Sieyes: it was intimated to him by Mr. Barthelemy, who represented, that at the present moment it was neither very prudent in him to stand aloof, nor very politic to refuse his support to the government. These first overtures being rejected, more positive instances were made by a direct emissary from the Consul; but M. Sieyes answered, "that he was not accustomed to labour on the ideas of others; that in a political system all the parts ought to be so connected that the entire could be comprehended by a glance of the eye; that not having been called upon to discuss the foundations of the general plan, he could not consent to give his opinion on particular institutions, which possibly do not agree with the system of fundamental laws that it is wished to establish; that, not knowing *the object* which they propose to themselves as the *ultimate result*, his ideas on the form of Government best calculated to secure *civil and political liberty*, may perhaps be in *direct opposition* to the means which it is wished to employ to arrive at the end proposed; consequently, he refused to concur in any manner whatsoever in the perfection of the present Constitution."

A paper of yesterday gives a translation from an article published in France by Fontanes, a person in the confidence of the French Government, from which the following is an extract:

"When we consider the corrupt ways and means that attend every election in England, and compare them with the venality which prevails *supereminently* in Parliament, where every Member has a *Trust* for *his Conscience*, we must acknowledge that the whole is a money-job, and that the Liberty of the English consists in disposing of what they *purchased!*"—Such a libel we in this country only treat with contempt. If half so much had been said of France in the English papers, a prosecution would have been the consequence.

The following anecdote of a British seaman, one of the crew of the Cæsar, of 84 guns, deserves to be recorded:—In the gallant attack on Linois, squadron, in Algesiras Bay, the 5th. of July, 1801, the *boats* of the Cæsar, had been all rendered useless by the shot from the batteries. It was necessary to send some orders of particular consequence, in the then situation of the Hannibal, of 74 guns, Captain *Ferris* (on shore, and then much exposed to the enemy's fire) to the Venerable, of 74 guns, Captain *Hood*: Rear-Admiral Sir J. *Saumarez* asked who could swim; a fine young seaman, about nineteen, came aft, during the hottest of the fire from the French fleet and batteries, and offered to strip and carry the orders in his mouth; which he actually accomplished, and brought back an answer to Sir *James* in about 50 minutes.

Lord *Hardwicke* has presented the parish *Church* of St. Andrew, Dublin, with the beautiful branch that used to light the *House of Commons.*

All Bosnia has been in a state of agitation for some time past, in consequence of a singular incident, which seems to turn the heads not only of the Christians, but even of the Turks. *Three females*, who call themselves the messengers of three Saints, St. Gregory, St. Nicholas, and St. Lazarus, travel about through the country, preaching to the inhabitants, reproaching them with their vices and depraved habits, and threatening them with divine vengeance, unless they change their way of life. They summon the inhabitants in the name of the Most High to renounce their evil ways, among which they include the *smoaking* of tobacco, and to throw away, or burn, every thing that serves for luxury, such as rich clothes, articles of gold and silver, to assume the simplest dress, and to carry no kind of arms. They have already gained a great number of partisans.

We have a *Lamb* and a *Ram* in the new Parliament, and by the provisions of the union, plenty of *Bulls.*

The *huge Ox* bred by Mr. Spottiswode, is now exhibited at a shilling a head in Edinburgh. A man once made a fortune in Scotland by shewing a *Guinea.*

The present *Lord Grosvenor* intends to keep and breed *Racing Horses*, but not to the extent of his father, who, in the purchase and keep of Racing Horses, expended, during his life, more than 200,000l.

A Company has been established at Vienna, for the purpose of supplying England with Hungarian wines. This Company has already a capital of 500,000 florins.

The physicians still continue with *Mr. Pitt*; but he is greatly improved in health, and out of all danger.

The complaint of the twenty-five Counsellors against the Guildford landlord, is for charging them only *four shillings* a head. He should have known that they were, at the lowest, *crown* lawyers.

THE KING OF FRANCE,

AND

THE FAIR LADY,

BY PETER PINDAR.

A King of France upon a day,
With a fair Lady of his Court,
Was pleas'd at Battledore to play,
A very faſhionable ſport.

Into the *boſom* of this fair Court Dame,
Whoſe whiteneſs did the ſnow's pure whiteneſs ſhame,
King Louis by an odd miſchance did knock
The Shuttlecock.
Thrice happy rogue, upon the down of Doves,
To neſtle with the pretty little Loves!

"Now, Sire, pray take it out"—quoth She
With an arch ſmile. But what did he?
What? what to charming Modesty belongs!
Obedient to her ſoft command,
He raiſ'd it—but not with his Hand!
No! marv'ling Reader, but the *Chimney* Tongs.

What a chaſte thought in this good King!
How clever!
When ſhall we hear agen of ſuch a thing!
Lord! never.

OLD BAILEY,—21ſt. September.

MESSRS. RAE, BEAUMONT, AND MORGAN, FOR THE MURDER OF JOHN BRAEMAR.

A Special Commiſſion this day ſat, for the trial of Meſſrs. *Rae*, *Beaumont*, and *Morgan*, officers in His Majeſty's ſervice, arraigned as guilty of the murder of John Braemar, on the 14th. of March laſt, at the Cape of Good Hope.

The *Attorney General* opened the proceedings on the part of the proſecution. He regretted his want of inſtructions to explain the origin of the quarrel which had ended in Mr. Braemar's death. He briefly touched on that ſeries of facts and circumſtances which was to be proved by the evidence of the witneſſes whom he intended to call. The powers of the Court, he ſaid, were limited to the finding of a proof of the crime of murder. Should the facts related in evidence ariſe even to a proof of man-ſlaughter, but to that only; the priſoners at the bar muſt, by neceſſity of law, be acquitted. On the other hand, if the evidence ſhould eſtabliſh againſt one of the three, a proof of the crime of murder committed in a Duel, according to the indictment, in which the two others were only preſent and abetting; *all the three* muſt, in law, be held *equally guilty*. This was, in regard to Duels, the uniform doctrine of the law of England. Only one great man, Lord Chief Justice Hale, had hinted an opinion againſt it. But, even Lord Chief Juſtice Hale, while he himſelf doubted whether it might be conſiſtent with equity to find the ſecond of the party *that fell*, guilty of the murder of a friend, whom he would probably have been ready to defend at any peril to *his own life*; nevertheleſs acknowledged the general weight of judicial opinion to be againſt his own ſentiment.

In a caſe tried before the late Justice Buller, at Cheſter, that of the King againſt Allan and Moiſe, that great lawyer had given his opinion in deciſive oppoſition to that of Sir Matthew Hale. Judge Hale's opinion had never, in fact, been allowed to ſhake the force of the received legal doctrine on this ſubject. Nor could the rectitude of that doctrine be now, in reaſon, queſtioned. It was requiſite, in the caſe of duels, that the circumſtance of the exiſtence of malice of intention in thoſe who were the authors of the violent death complained of, ſhould be clearly evinced. The law, conſidering the peculiar delicacy in the ſituation of *Military* men, made every reaſonable *conceſſion* in their favour. If a duel ſhould enſue upon ſudden provocation, and no time intervene that was ſufficent to let paſſion cool; and if one of the parties ſhould then unhappily fall, the law, uſing here a liberality in the interpretation of circumſtances which was not, in other caſes, admiſſible, would find the guilt of the ſurvivors to fall *ſhort* of the crime of murder.

But, if a night ſhould paſs between the time of the quarrel, and that of its termination by duel; or if it were even ſo, that a quarrel taking place in the morning, ſhould be followed, in the afternoon, by a duel fatal to either party; there was no room left to find the deed, ſlaughter without malice. Time had been given to let paſſion ſubſide, and to let the feelings of brotherly kindneſs and humanity, reſume their proper aſcendant.

Having thus ſtated the law, the Attorney General ſat down; and Mr. *Plomer*, on the ſame ſide, proceeded to call and examine the witneſſes.

Francis Simpson, ſervant to Lieutenant Rae, gave, upon oath, the following account of thoſe circumſtances reſpecting the duel, which had fallen under his knowledge: He was, on Saturday, the 13th. of March laſt, at the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Hindoſtan man of war, with his maſter, Lieutenant Rae. About four o'clock in the afternoon his maſter directed him to take a boat and go aſhore, and to await his farther orders at his lodgings on ſhore. Lieutenant Rae went himſelf on ſhore immediately in a boat which was rowed by the coxſwain. Within about half an hour Francis Simpſon followed. He found his maſter at his lodgings, and was then ordered to call him up at two o'clock on next morning. At two o'clcko Sunday morning he went to his maſter's room, found him up, already dreſſed, and in company with Lieutenant Beaumont. His maſter then delivered into his hands a bag, the contents of which Simpſon had not occaſion to examine, and ordered him to proceed to the Company's Gardens. He followed his maſter and Lieutenant Beaumont. In the gardens they ſtopped. Simpſon threw himſelf down on a bank, laid the bag under his head, and fell aſleep. His maſter and Mr. Beaumont in the mean time, as he underſtood, continued to walk about, without going to any diſtance from the ſpot where he reſted. After ſome time, and, as he believed, about half an hour after four in the morning, Lieut. Rae awoke him, and bade him leave the bag, and retire out of ſight, to the other end of the gardens. When he awoke, he ſaw Mr. Braemar and Mr. Morgan, who had joined Lieut. Rae and Lieut. Beaumont, while he lay aſleep. Leaving theſe four gentlemen together, he retired to about a quarter of a mile's diſtance, to a place from which he could not ſee what the gentlemen were doing in the garden. After, perhaps, a quarter of an hour, he heard the noiſe of more than one diſcharge of a gun or a piſtol. A few minutes more paſſed during which he heard no noiſe; and he was then called by his maſter. Returning to where he had left the four gentlemen together; he now ſaw Mr. Braemar, ſupported in the arms of Mr. Morgan, apparently in great pain, and bleeding profuſely from the right groin.—"Good God! (ſaid Lieutenant Rae), how unfortunate! he had three ſhots for my one!" Lieut. Rae then directed Simpſon to aſſiſt Mr. Morgan in ſupporting Mr. Braemar. Mr. Braemar was, with ſome difficulty, carried into a ſmall houſe contiguous to the Gardens, and put upon a bed. Simpſon then, by his maſter's orders, went, in all haſte, to call Mr. Motherwood, ſurgeon of the Jupiter man of war, to Mr. Braemar's aſſiſtance. The bag he had found, on his return into the gardens, nearly on the ſame ſpot where he left it. He took it up, and on his return on board the Hindoſtan, put it into his maſter's cabin. It was nearly of the ſame weight when he took it laſt up, as when he had left it.

The caſe for the Crown being cloſed;

Mr. Serjeant *Beſt* ſubmitted to the Court, that there was not a ſufficient caſe to go to the Jury. The learned Attorney-General had almoſt admitted in his opening, that there was *a difference in the law*, with reſpect to the caſe of one of the priſoners, namely, the *ſecond* of the *deceaſed*. It had been ſtated, that there was no caſe in which the ſecond of the perſon killed in duel was decided to be guilty of murder, and if it were the law, it muſt be found in ſome deciſion. He was ſure, therefore, in the abſence of former deciſions, that their Lordſhips would not now extend the penalties of the law, more eſpecially againſt Military Men, whoſe ſenſe of honour was refined to a keener ſenſibility than other men's. If alſo he produced, as he ſhould do, the poſitive opinion of Lord Hale againſt that conſtruction of law, he thought it would turn the balance entirely in favour of his argument.

The Learned Serjeant than read the paſſage from *Hale's Pleas of the Crown*, in which that Learned Judge ſtates, that if A. and B. quarrel, and premediately go out to fight, A. having C. for Second, and B. having D. for his ſecond, and A. kill B. it has been holden, he obſerves that D. who was the ſecond of B. the man killed, is alſo guilty of murder. Lord Hale then goes on to add, that he thinks this doctrine *too ſevere*, and not warranted by an ancient caſe of the time of Edward III. from whence it was deduced.

This was the opinion of that Learned Judge; and he contended, it was as poſitive an opinion as ever man delivered. But the Learned Attorney General had alſo ſaid, that Mr. Juſtice Buller, in a caſe on the Weſtern Circuit, had held the *ſecond* of the *deceaſed* to have been *guilty of murder*. No report of that caſe was produced; and, in a ſubſequent caſe, in that Court, before the ſame Judge, from what he then ſaid, he ſeemed to be of a contrary opinion. The caſe he alluded to was the caſe of Allen and Morris. Mr. Juſtice Buller there ſaid, that in a deliberate duel there was no doubt but that the ſecond of the *ſurvivor* was guilty of murder as well as the principal; but he did not ſay a word about the ſecond of the *deceaſed*; and, therefore, it was to be preſumed, from his ſilence on that head, that he thought there was a diſtinction between them. If there was no decided caſe, adjudging that the ſecond of the perſon killed was guilty of murder, it could not be law; and therefore one of the perſons at the bar could not be guilty of that crime. He would next aſk what proof was there in the cauſe of which was the ſecond and which not? He contended none; and conſequently, the Jury had no means to diſcriminate upon whom the law did not attach.

The *Attorney General* replied, that the whole of the Learned Serjeant's obſervations bottomed themſelves on the authority of Lord Hale; but he contended that Lord Hale had not ſpoken poſitively as to what the law was, but doubtfully as to his own opinion upon it. He had ſtated that Mr. Juſtice Buller had held that the ſecond of the perſon killed was guilty of murder, and he did not think that the caſe of Allen and Morris furniſhed any argument in reply.

In that caſe the principal and his ſecond were indicted, and the *ſecond* of the *deceaſed* was admitted *an evidence*.—Mr. Juſtice Buller was, therefore, only called upon to deliver his opinion as relative to the caſe of the two perſons at the bar; conſequently his ſilence reſpecting the caſe of the other furniſhed no proof of what his opinion would have been, had he alſo been indicted. But he apprehended alſo that there could be no doubt of the queſtion upon general principles. Their Lordſhips well knew, that in order to conſtitute a crime, it was not neceſſary that legal malice ſhould effect its intended purpoſe. It was ſufficient if there was an intention and an act.—Thus, if A. laid poiſon for B. and C. by miſchance took it, and died, A. would be guilty of murder, although he never intended the poiſon for C.; nay, if it were his intention to benefit C. by poiſoning B.—Why? becauſe there exiſted the malicious deſign in the mind, and the act followed that deſign, though not ultimately happening as it was intended.

Mr. Baron Hotham here interpoſed, and ſaid, that he and his brothers on the Bench were clearly of opinion that *all parties* concerned in a duel were guilty of murder. They could never have heſitated for a moment in that opinion; but as my Lord Hale was a great man in the law, and indeed a great name among men, every doubt he intimated ought to be treated with reſpect. If, therefore, Mr. Serjeant Beſt and Mr. Gurney wiſhed the Court would reſerve that point, with reſpect to the proof, he would only add, he thought there were circumſtances that diſtinctly marked, which was principal, and who were the reſpective ſeconds.

The Jury then retired from the Court. After about ten minutes abſence, they returned, and gave in their verdict, acquitting the priſoners.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The weapon of *ridicule* has been always powerful in France. A pamphlet has lately been publiſhed, to prove that no Government ſhould be called *ſtable*, but thoſe that have *not yet* ſtood the teſt of time, inaſmuch as not one has withſtood its influence, and that, therefore, the *neweſt* governments are thoſe that promiſe the greateſt *ſtability*. And if by one of theſe phenomena, not uncommon in theſe days, a Government ſhould be made up, of oppoſite and diſcordant elements, ſo as to preſent only a confuſed aſſemblage of incoherent inſtitutions, this would be an additional chance of ſtability for that Government, inaſmuch as thoſe, whoſe inſtitutions had connection, and concord, ultimately periſhed. The author of this pamphlet is of opinion that it is to its origin that the world owes its duration,—and that therefore every Government which preſents, in its formation, *an image of the Chaos*, is of neceſſity, *ſtable*. He is of opinion that in the political, as well as the phyſical world, the moſt important diſcovery that could be made, is the perpetual motion: that this preſerving principle of the World, is alſo the preſerving principle of Empires; becauſe in this ſyſtem every *difference* is *uniformity* and every change *conſiſtency*.

Philoſophy appears to make great advances in Holland by the ſide of Liberty:—A *Dutch* Profeſſor has actually found out that cats and rats feel their way by their whiſkers. The Profeſſor is actually playing at Blindman's-buff with his rabbits in his library.

A Leipſic paper, ſtates, that there has been for ſome time eſtabliſhed in Germany, a new kind of *Nobility*, the title to which is acquired by Laces. A woman, who is in circumſtances to pay fifty Louis for a complete trimming, or a fine Veil of point d'Alencon, acquires thereby, *as much conſideration*, as can be purchaſed at Vienna, or from any other *Prince*, who makes traffic of ſuch things, her letters of nobility, and her ſixteen quarters.

By the laſt returns of the Miniſter of Police at Paris, it appears there are upwards of fixteen thouſand Britiſh in that capital. Admitting that each pays *two guineas* for a paſſport from Lord *Hawkſbury's* Office, the money ariſing from this new ſource muſt be nearly forty thouſand pounds.

The vulgar thing called an *apron* is now no longer known; what uſed to be ſo called is now thrown over the ſhoulders, and denominated a *Spaniſh Mantle*.

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On SATURDAY, the 16th. Inſtant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

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TWO CLASSES,

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J. L. HEEFKE,—Agent.

THE whole net proceeds to be appropriated t[o] the Repair of the Roads in the vicinity o[f] Madras, and to CHARITABLE purpoſes.

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THE FIRST CLASS.

1	PRIZE	of	2000	2
1	Ditto	of	1200	1
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20	Ditto	of	80	1
30	Ditto	of	50	
40	Ditto	of	40	
50	Ditto	of	30	
50	Ditto	of	25	
782	Ditto	of	20	1

Last day last drawn

1,000

THE SECOND CLAS[S]

1	PRIZE	of	10,000	
1	Ditto	of	5000	
1	Ditto	of	5000	*Laſt day 1ſt. drawn*
5	Ditto	of	1000	
6	Ditto	of	500	
15	Ditto	of	200	
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1450	Ditto	of	30	

2557 PRIZES
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6000 TICKETS, STAR PAGS.

The Price of a Ticket i[n the] First Class, Pagodas 10.

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Computation,

6000 Tickets at 10 Pagodas each, 6[0,000]
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5000 Tickets at the Additional Su[m of] 10 Pagodas, 50[,000]

STAR PAGODAS, 110[,000]

The Tickets are ready for ſale [and] may be had at *Madras*, At the CAR[NA]TIC BANK, and the AGENTS [OF]FICE,— and at *Calcutta* of M[essrs.] FAIRLIE GILMORE and Co.

The Drawing of the firſt Claſs o[f the] above Lottery will Commence on the [...] May next.

The Funds will be Lodged i[n the] CARNATIC BANK, where the P[rizes] [w]ill be Paid, after a Deduction o[f ...] [P]er Cent. Viz.

The Prizes of the firſt Cla[ss ...] Days after the Drawing of tha[t ...] [th]oſe of the Second Claſs T[...] [af]ter the Concluſion of the [...]

J. L. HEEF[KE]

Fort St. George, 13th. Apr[il]

MADRAS:—Printed by J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*

MADRAS COURIER.

EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, the 16th. April, 1803.

INDIAMEN ARRIVED.

: morning arrived the Honorable Com- hips LORD DUNCAN, Captain Murray, ASTLE EDEN, Captain Cumine, from the of good Hope, which they left on the of February.

the 23d. of February the CONCORDE Fri- rrived at the Cape from England, with ches for General Dundas, and in conse- of which the Settlement was delivered ne possession of the Dutch, on the same nd the British Troops embarked for their ive destinations.

NERAL DUNDAS, meant to proceed to and, on the Diomede:—the whole of the ish Squadron, were also preparing to leave Cape.

Detachments of the 8th. Light Dragoons, 34th. foot, have arrived on the Ships ementioned.

vo small Packets of Letters have been re- d by the Lord Duncan, and Castle Eden.

SENGERS—from England, on the Castle —Mrs. Simon—Mrs. Jefferies—Miss. on—Rev. Mr. Jeffries—Mr. Ballard, nt Surgeon—and Captain P. Grant, the for Bengal.

Monday last arrived the Brig Queen tte, from Amboina, left the 23d. of Jan. the time of the departure of the Brig, his ty's Ship Dedaigneufe, Capt. Heywood, norable Company's Ship Marchioness of with the Madras, Friendship, and An- ere lying in the roads.

Heywood had detained a Brig bound , having an board a valuble cargo of ich it was suppofed would be shortly for this Port.

ueen Charlotte passed Malacca on the timo, and faw riding there, the Mar- llesley, Captain Grant, after which she a consignment of Plants at Penang, he sailed on the 23d. ultimo.

Troops or Commissioners stern Islands.

O,—*5th. April.*

Major General MACDOWALL part of the Army on the 31ft. expected at Columbo in a few

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CKET OVERLAND.

ss arrived yesterday afternoon WILLIAM CLARK *at Goa,* *ace the Ship Raheim Shah, had* *m* BUSSORAH, *which she left* *of February: From the above* *we derive the following heads of* *tion, extracted from the* FRANK- GAZETTE *of the 4th. of Decem-* 02.

AMENT met. Mr. Abbott con- peaker.

King went in ftate to the Parlia- houfe on the 23d. of November.

NERAL ANDREOSSI landed at Dover 4th. of November, and arrived in n on the night between the 5th. and LORD WHITWORTH fet out for r on the 8th. as an immediate confe- ce of Andreoffi's arrival.

e re-inforcements fent to Admiral erton are only faid to be of fhips to home our Troops from Egypt and

the 17th. or 18th. November, Co- L DESPARD was apprehended at a rn, together with about 40 Labour- nd Soldiers, moftly Irifh—Colonel ard had been committed on a charge Treafon. Their plan was to have NATED THE KING on his going Parliament. The TOWER have been taken poffeffion of ance of 10,000 men from St. ls and Spitalfields—whence to the BANK, and from e Royal Family at the is the plan of the con- a Soldier concerned. is dead at St. Do- s ftill continue there. which Colonel Def- s to be the old ftory Parliament, and un

worn to fecrecy & circumftance—Se-

THE KINGS SPEECH.

LONDON,—*24th. November,* 1802.

His Majefty repaired yefterday to the Houfe of Lords, and there delivered the following Speech from the Throne.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN;

It is with the greateft fatisfaction, I have recourfe to your advice, and affiftance, after the recent opportunity afforded me, of knowing the true fentiments of my people —The interior profperity of our Country, has realifed our fondeft hopes.—We have experienced in a peculiar manner, the protection of Divine Providence; in bleffing us, with a moft abundant Harveft—The ftate of our Manufactures, of our Commerce, and of the Finances of my United Kingdom, are flourifhing beyond our expectations—And that fpirit of loyalty and attachment manifefted towards my perfon, and Government, evidently prove the juft idea, which my people entertain, of the manifold advantages we enjoy under the protection of our happy Conftitution—In all my Negotiations with foreign powers I have conftantly evinced, the moft ardent defire of confolidating PEACE.—I cannot however, for a moment, lofe fight of that antient, and wife fyftem of Politics, which unites our own Interefts with the Interefts of other Nations.—"I CANNOT THEREFORE, VIEW WITH INDIFFERENCE, ANY ALTERATIONS WHICH TAKE PLACE, IN THEIR POWER AND RESPECTIVE SITUATIONS.—My conduct, fhall be regulated, by a juft appreciation of the prefent ftate of Europe, and by a warm folicitude, for the lafting good of my people.—You will no doubt, think with me, that it is our duty, to adopt fuch meafures of fecurity, as will offer to my fubjects, the well grounded hopes, of preferving the advantages of Peace.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I have ordered a ftatement of the neceffary expences for the enfuing year to be laid before you, and I rely on your zeal and liberality to provide for the different branches of the Public Service, which to my great fatisfaction can eafily be done, without encreafing, in any confiderable degree, the Burdens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I contemplate, with the moft lively fatisfaction, the great advantages already produced, and which, may ftill be expected from that wife meafure, the UNION of IRELAND with Great Britain, the encouraging, and extending thefe advantages, will now become the object of your care and folicitude.— The commerce of my people, fo effential to the maintenance of our Public Credit, and our Naval Power, will, I am convinced, receive from you, every poffible encouragement—And you will afford to commercial tranfactions, throughout the whole extent of my Empire, every facility, and affiftance, compatible with the rights of the Crown, and the fecurity of the Public Revenue;—To preferve inviolate the Honor of England, to encourage induftry, augment our Refources, and to maintain the true principles of the Conftitution in Church and State. Thefe, are the important duties you are to fulfil—In accomplifhing this tafk, you may rely, on my conftant and uniform fupport, my fole defire is, to preferve Harmony, and Confidence, between me, and my Parliament, to promote, as far as in me lays, the Happinefs of my faithful fubjects, whofe interefts, I fhall ever confider, as infeparable from my own.

A letter from Gibraltar ftates that a numerous army, fuppofed to confift of 50,000 men, is now affembling in the neighbourhood of Toulon: a circumftance which has occafioned an order to be iffued for preventing any more fhips of war from returning to England, for the prefent, from the Mediterranean. The fame letter fays, that by the Treaty entered into between France and Algiers, the latter has ceded to the Republic two of its principal ports.

At Bourdeaux, from 25 to 30 fhips are nearly ready for fea.

The States of the Infant Duke of Parma, have devolved to the French, by an agreement concluded with Spain.

It appears that the object of the Imogen's Difpatches to the Cape was no fecret in Europe; and in the Frankfort Gazettes it is infinuated from our Englifh News Papers, that the object of the Englifh Miniftry was to negotiate for their retaining fome of our conquefts not yet given up, by way of indemnity for the great acquifitions made by France fince the Treaty of Amiens.

The French General Decain, is to Command at Pondicherry.

Colonel Defpard is not to be tried for any attempt againft the King's perfon, as there is no proof of that, but for feducing feveral of the Soldiers of the Guards from their Duty and Allegiance.

Eleven Soldiers of the Guards have been taken up as concerned in the confpiracy with Colonel Defpard.

Lords Grenville and Carlifle, oppofed the Addrefs in the Houfe of Lords on the opening of the Parliament.

In the houfe of Commons, Mr. Windham attacked the Miniftry, Mr. Fox fpoke in favor of the continuance of peace; difallowing of what other members urged as to the exorbitant power of France—The addrefs was unanimous from both houfes.

General Oakes is to command the BRITISH FORCES in EGYPT and the Mediterranean.

Our fquadron at Gibralter reinforced under Admiral Bickerton, to watch the French armament at Toulon.

The 10th. Regiment of foot, and the 26th. light Dragoons, had proceeded to Suez, on their way to India.

BOMBAY COURIER—*1ft. March.*

The fhip Hope Captain Dennifon from Bengal arrived in the Harbour on Saturday laft after touching at Point de Galle and Calicut.—The Paffengers by this Veffel were, Captain and Mrs. Frafer, Lieut. and Mrs. Larkins, Lieuts. Cameron, Campbell, Dunbar, Creighton and Dr. Rofs, with part of His Majefty's 78th. Regiment.

The Ship Milford Captain Henderfon arrived in the harbour from Bengal on Sunday, with the following Paffengers—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Adams, Capt. Humberfton. Lieuts Forbes, Frafer, Douglas and Hay, Enfigns Howard and Dunbar, and Dr. Young of the 78th. with upwards of 240 Privates, Lieut. Hall of the 75th. Regt. came alfo paffenger by this opportunity.

On Friday arrived the fhip James Drummond, Capt. Henderfon, from Calcutta, having left the Pilot on the 5th. February, and touched at Calicut, Mrs. Mackenzie and the following Gentlemen of the 78th. Regt. came paffengers by this opportunity, viz. Major Scott, Capt. Mackenzie, and Grant, Lieuts. Frafer, Mackenzie, Mackrae and Kinloch, Enfigns Manfell and Bethune and Dr. Baine, with 320 men of His Majefty's 78th. regiment.

The return of the Hon. Company's Cruizer Ternate under the command of Lieut. Dobie of His Majefty's Navy, on Sunday laft, affords us an opportunity of ftating fuch particulars as have come to our knowledge of the very gallant and fpirited exertions of the Commanders, Officers, and Crews of the feveral Veffels who lately left this harbour on a cruize to the Northward,—The principal object of the Expedition has been moft fully and completely effected, in the deftruction of every Veffel and Boat to be found in the harbours and Receffes of thefe Piratical plunderers, who have fo long annoyed and interrupted the Merchandize of this coaft.—The fubfequent attack on the Fort of Bate, whilft it difplayed the moft heroic & determined courage of the fmall party by whom it was undertaken, was at laft obliged to be abandoned, from the advantageous pofition of a numerous enemy, who could not however prevent our troops from a regular and orderly retreat, and even keeping them in check while they withdrew.

The firft fervice performed by the Ships was on the 28th. February, under the walls of the Caftle of Bate Ifland, where they effected an anchorage thro' the narrow channel between [illegible] at the Ships from a gun on a little fandy hillock to the Northward of Bate Town, and afterwards from another gun on the oppofite fhore.—The gun on the Artura fhore was filenced after a few fhot from the Ships, while the other continued and lodged one fhot under the main chains, and another cut the main topfail fheet of the Ternate.—A third gun afterwards opened from a rocky hill above the Fort clofe to the water fide—here however the Ships anchored, and having opened a heavy fire on the Hill, the enemy were foon obliged to defert the poft.—The Teignmouth and Pattamar anchored abreaft the Fort and opened a fire on it.—Boats manned and armed were then difpatched to burn fome Boats hauled up under the rocky Hill, while the Ships kept firing in fuch directions on the Fort and Hill as were calculated to cover the Boats, which foon returned after fully performing the fervice without lofs.—The Boats were again difpatched to deftroy feveral more Veffels hauled up under the walls of the Fort, while the fire from the Ships was directed at the Fort to cover the operations of the Boats—At this time the enemy opened & kept up a very heavy difcharge of mufquetry on the party belonging to the Boats, who notwithftanding proceeded in their object of burning the Veffels confifting of one Brig and 22 or 23 fmall Craft of various defcriptions;—In this fervice one man belonging to the Fox was killed, and four wounded.—Mr. Peter Rainier, and acting Lieutenant Maughan were of the number of the latter.

On the 1ft of March another difpatch of Boats was ordered to deftroy fix or feven Veffels ftill remaining under the walls of the Fort. The enemy opened their fire of mufquetry and one gun, but the fervice was performed by burning all the Craft to be found under the Fort, which, including thofe deftroyed on the laft occafion, makes the number of thirty Veffels of various defcriptions. Several of the men were here wounded.

After cruifing for fome time off the iflands, it was refolved to make an attack on the Fort of Bate, and for that purpofe the Ships having come to an anchor under the walls, a raft was conftructed to convey the artillery deftined for the fervice on fhore, which was effected. The party which landed with field-pieces confifted in the whole of 237, Officers, Seamen, and Sepoys included, drawn from the fhips Fox, Teignmouth, and Ternate, and the armed pattamar, the whole under the command of Captain Vafhon of the Fox, and the following officers,—Lieuts. Dobie, Henderfon, Davis, Flint and Collier—Meffrs. Rainier, Cameron and Grift, midfhipmen of the Navy, and Lieut. Hepburn, of the Bombay Marine.

The party marched up the brow of the hill with their field-pieces towards the fort under an inceffant fire of mufquetry from the enemy, which was oppofed from the fhips keeping a conftant and well directed fire on the fort, but in addition to the defence from the walls, fuch muft have been the numbers of the enemy that they made a fally upon the party, who were obliged to retire, effecting their retreat in good order, and afterwards directing their field pieces upon the fallying party, which compelled them to give way in their turn.

Among the Party who fallied from the fort one European was difcernible; who appeared to have been wounded in the action, and it was afterwards known that four or five Frenchmen were within the fort, and directed their operations.

It is with fincere regret we clofe this account by mentioning the Officers and men who were killed and wounded in the fervice—among the latter is Captain Vafhon of the Fox, in the right breaft, and Lieutenant Dobie near the fame place—Lieut. Davis of the Fox was wounded by a ball which entered his left cheek paffing through by the neck. Twelve Seamen and one Sepoy were killed, and thirty-feven feamen wounded, but of the latter we are happy to learn many are in a fair way of recovery.

BEDOUIN ARABS.

Accounts from BUSSORAH state, that the late religious difputes amongst the Bedouin Arabs seem to decline, which must be highly defirable to the defenceless inhabitants, who have fuffered incredible hardfhips in confequence of their savage conflicts. Assam Abdarham, one of the principal chiefs of the army, who defended the tenets of Mahomet, retired to a mosque, in order to pay his accuftomed devotions to the Prophet, when fome ruffians, fuppofed to have been hired for the purpofe by the oppofite party, and pretending to difpute among themfelves, drew their fwords, which they finally turned upon him, and difpatched him: they then clofed the

Dutch

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